

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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KUBIO AND FREAR.

Nothing in the interest of good government for Hawaii exists as a reason why the Delegate should inaugurate an open campaign against Governor Frear for a second term, such as he is reported as doing. If the Delegate believes that another would serve the public better as Governor of this Territory, a campaign in favor of that candidate would be legitimate and proper, but, so far as he has expressed himself, Kubio intends to direct an attack against Governor Frear upon grounds not specified and for reasons not made public, creating the impression that he is more desirous of hurting Frear than he is of helping Hawaii.

No one, however politically or personally opposed he may be to the gubernatorial incumbent, has ever dared to whisper an insinuation that the Frear administration has not been an honest one. The records show that Governor Frear has insisted on economy in every branch of the territorial service. Competency and efficiency has been demanded of every territorial employee and the various announcements of the names of new officeholders have been received with general approval, although they came frequently as surprises. Honesty, economy and efficiency have marked the work of the Frear administration. The Delegate has conceded as much by his lack of criticism on any of these points.

The history of Hawaii under the present administration has been one of marked progress, and he who has followed at all closely the legislation of the past three years knows the great part taken in it by the Governor. Compare the laws relating to the public health as they stand on the statute books today with those in force four years ago, particularly the law in regard to leprosy; compare the land legislation of the past four years with that which preceded it; study the various ways in which the powers of the counties have been extended and the interests of the taxpayers conserved at the same time; observe the various works going on in the Territory for conservation and development; study the various improvements and straightenings out in the laws dealing with property, corporations and such, of which the full significance is known only to lawyers, and it will be seen what notable advances have been made, and mainly owing to the suggestions and the planning of Governor Frear and his departmental advisers. Many of the questions that have worried this Territory for years, particularly that of the handling of leprosy, have been more or less definitely settled, and along liberal, progressive lines.

It is said that differences of opinion regarding suitable persons for presidential appointment underlie the hostility developed on the part of the Delegate toward the Governor. In the differences that have developed, victory rested at times with one, at times with the other, but at no time has any expression of chagrin or resentment been heard from the Governor. In the last two elections he supported Kubio to the extent of his powers. During his visits to the National Capital, the Governor consulted with and cooperated with the Delegate and if any friction ever developed there the public has yet to hear of it.

If the hostility of the Delegate toward the Governor, as expressed, has nothing more to justify it than the fact that there have been differences of opinion in regard to the half dozen or so presidential appointments that have been made during his term, the Delegate is showing himself in a light greatly to be regretted. Hawaii has altogether too much trouble among her minor political leaders regarding questions of patronage without having the Delegate and the Governor subordinating the general good of the Islands to the placing of favorites in office.

If the Delegate has anything more serious to urge against the renomination of Governor Frear, he should inform the public.

These Islands are singularly fortunate in having as Governor one with the solid qualities of Walter F. Frear, a man of statesmanlike breadth of view, a man above the petty tricks of the popularity seeker, a man content to carry through his policies for what he believes the general good, irrespective of the perversions of his motives and the misunderstandings of his actions.

Governor Frear may not be given, or may not accept, a second term; but when today's history is written the period of his governorship will be referred to as important years in Hawaii's progress.

HASTE NOT SOLE CONSIDERATION.

This paper is not attempting to defend whatever the board of health has done or intends to do. In justice to hardworked officials, however, who have had a period of strenuous effort thrust upon them from the landing of the first party of Russians up to the present day, with hundreds of people upon their hands nearly all the time for months, the Advertiser protests against the series of harassing objections and interferences that has marked the past several weeks.

Honolulu has, unfortunately, a number of property owners who consistently block improvements and who fly to the courts with injunctions and test suits, or bluff the authorities with threats of suits for damages rather than spend a cent in doing what is obviously for the general good of the community.

Honolulu has, also unfortunately, a large proportion of ignorant people among her electorate, men who have never had an opportunity of knowing better and who oppose attempts to bring about better things, whether in sanitation, politics, education or civic improvement. Up to the present time our building and health laws have been enacted to suit this class, or rather, not to displease it.

Honolulu has, also, those who "don't see any sense in the poi quarantine"; refuse to believe that "we ever had any cholera at all"; "never saw a germ"; advance the theory out of their own ignorance that "this prohibition of swimming is nonsensical," and who believe that the purchase of a board of health auto is of more importance as a matter of comment than anything else the board has done.

It is decidedly unfortunate that the sanitary commission has not already started in and that the board of health has not been able to take advantage of the popular desire to "clean up." The work of the commission, however, is to map out the proper expenditure of a million dollars or so to remedy conditions that have stunk under the public's nose for the past couple of years. A slap-bang campaign might please those who imagine all progress is accompanied with noise and flourish, but a little careful planning to begin with may mean much more thoroughness in the end, and it is thoroughness that is wanted in preference to a great splash without permanent results.

The board of health has done a great work in holding down the recent cholera outbreak. It is doing a big work now in guarding against a recurrence. It has handled not only the cholera in Honolulu, but scarlet fever, smallpox, plague and a variety of lesser diseases throughout the Territory during the past few weeks. This means that hard, steady work has been done, but apparently it is as nothing compared to buying an automobile, that made possible, by the way, much of the excellence of the cholera campaign.

There is necessity for haste, as this paper was the first to point out; there is necessity for thoroughness as well, and when the question is the complete sanitation of the city, at the least possible cost for the best possible way, haste may very well be made slowly.

Nothing is to be gained, at any rate, by continually harping on the small omissions of the board of health, while consistently overlooking the large things that have been done and are under way.

NEEDLESS HINDRANCES.

The legality of the board of health prohibition in certain waters off the city is to be tested. Why? The best medical advice we have is that it is dangerous, whether it be permitted by law or not. The question should be one of the safety of the community, not of the technical right of the board of health to do this or to do that, although it is not supposed that anything beyond their power has been attempted.

It is just such things as this, however, which embarrass the health authorities and make necessary the codification of laws, the elaborate drawing up of instructions to subordinates and the careful planning of sanitation work, and show the necessity for deliberation.

Just so long as there are shyster lawyers ready to earn a fee by making trouble; just so long as there are citizens so jealous of their rights as to disregard the general rights of the community; just so long as there are those ready to pick up the minor omissions of the officials and harp on them, just

that long will the authorities be held back in the work they must do. If every man were public spirited, ready to suffer personal inconvenience, anxious enough to help on the best good to all to sacrifice something on his own account, willing to throw his weight into the movement forward, it would not be necessary to continually watch lest some technicality of the statutes and ordinances be violated and damage suits result.

Those who are complaining loudest of the inactivity of the board of health appear to be the ones who object the most to everything that is being done. There is every reason for haste in the work of cleaning up this city, but there never can be haste nor even decent progress so long as obstructionists stand ready to cause delays.

TIMES FOR REDUCED RATES.

Although the Democratic house at Washington has resolved to make a searching investigation of the workings of the postoffice department, as announced in the cables yesterday, the work of that department during the past three years has been certainly along the lines of economy. For the first time in the history of the department in latter years, the revenues have practically balanced the expenditures, the deficit last year being only \$40,000. When Roosevelt stepped out of office, the yearly deficit was seventeen millions and more. The economy has not been secured at the expense of efficiency, either, as the system has been extended steadily throughout the past three years.

In this administration 3089 new offices have been established, 142 new cities have had delivery by carriers and 2124 new rural free delivery routes have been set going. There has been an increase in employees of \$274 men, and the expenditures for salaries increased by \$11,705,071 in two years. The average pay for clerks has been increased from \$978 to \$1031. Rural carriers are to receive largely increased compensation during the coming year. They are now getting an average salary of \$871, as against \$809 two years ago. The average yearly salary of railway postal clerks has been increased in the two years from \$1171 to \$1185.

In the first six months of the current year the increase in expenditure was only 3.2 per cent, as against an average annual increase of more than 8 per cent during the last decade. Owing to this marked reduction in expenditures it was possible to wipe out the deficit, in spite of the fact that the increase in revenues fell below the normal, dropping to 6.9 per cent for the six months, as compared with 10.5 per cent for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Had the revenues continued to show a normal increase the auditors' report just received would have shown a considerable surplus. The postmaster-general, Mr. Hitchcock, is confident that by the close of the current fiscal year such a surplus will be reported.

COMMUNITY FAVOR CHANGE.

Governor Frear yesterday confirmed what this paper has several times advanced as an argument why Honoluluans should unite unanimously in requesting Washington to accept the Irwin site for the federal building and release the Mahuka site for the purposes for which it is better adapted. The expressed opinion of the Governor is that in the event of a reopening of the question and an adoption of the Irwin site plan, Honolulu will have its federal building sooner than if we allow the Mahuka site location to stand without a protest.

The headline in an afternoon paper yesterday, to the effect that Governor Frear opposed the present agitation for a change of sites, was only a clumsy perversion of the facts, which the story following did not even bear out. The Governor is in favor of the change, the attorney-general has signed the petition for the change, the superintendent of public works, the territorial treasurer and the territorial auditor all favor the change; both federal judges favor it; the postmaster favors the change; officials of the city, Territory and federal government, in a large majority favor it; eight out of ten business men favor it now, and the petition asking the treasury department to make the change possible is being signed so readily that it is thought certain that it will go forward bearing at least five thousand signatures of voters.

A great change has come over the sentiment of Honolulu in this matter and the arguments that made possible the first votes in favor of the Mahuka site no longer hold. Honoluluans are more nearly unanimous in this matter of a change than they ever were for the site originally selected and more nearly unanimous than they have been on any subject for a long time.

AUTHORITATIVE ADVICE.

Representatives of the marine hospital service, recognized authorities on the prevention of epidemics, have advised the territorial authorities not to raise the embargo on ocean bathing off Honolulu for the present and the territorial authorities have very wisely listened to the advice of these experts and disregarded the pressure brought to bear upon them by the interests inconvenienced. In this they should have the hearty support of the business community generally, although at the same time it must be confessed that the continued prohibition of the use of Waikiki beach is hard upon those most directly affected.

It would be the height of folly, however, for this community to run the slightest avoidable risk. It would be the name of foolishness to permit a possible two weeks' bathing privilege if there be the least chance of a resulting case of cholera, in which the victim himself would not be the one alone to suffer.

It is time this community united in support of the health authorities and ceased the petty nagging that prohibits giving the time necessary to the actual work of cleaning up the city. So long as the board of health members have to occupy themselves explaining the necessity for what they have done and are attempting to do, just that long will they be prevented from doing what they still have to do, which is much. Nagging never helped any cause yet and is certainly not helping make possible an early cleanup for Honolulu.

NAVAL DEFENCE SECRETS.

In General Order No. 107 the secretary of the navy promulgates for the guidance of the service the provisions of an act passed by the late congress that is intended to prevent the unwarranted disclosure of national defence secrets. This measure forbids any person not lawfully entitled to visit any ship, naval station or other property owned or controlled by the government for the purpose of obtaining such withheld information.

The penalty prescribed for these offenses is a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment for not more than one year or both. This punishment applies equally to other persons who wilfully or without proper authority communicate such information, and where it is proved that this has been furnished foreign governments, or that an attempt has been made in this direction, the guilty parties may be imprisoned for not more than ten years.

It is high time for such an enactment. No other nation has been so unwise, so mistakenly liberal in this respect as our own. It is quite true that greater care has been exercised during the last five years by the naval and military services, but as no specific penalties attached to these offenses the incidents usually have been closed by confiscating the illegal data and plans and by removing the intruders beyond the limits of the stations.

AUTOMOBILE ECONOMY.

The Honolulu supervisors will be interested to know that municipal authorities in every section of the mainland are busy gathering information as to the probable cost of maintenance of motor driven fire and ambulance apparatus. All agree that the horse drawn apparatus can cover only about one-third the area of the motor driven apparatus, and evidence is coming in every day to show that the motor driven service cars are much cheaper to maintain than horses.

The chief of the Kenosha, Wisconsin, department has given out a statement in which he says that the fire truck has now been in service five months, during which time it has answered thirty-nine alarms and made as many more trips on inspection runs. The total cost of upkeep for the five months, including gasoline, oil and water, has been \$6.85, or \$1.37 per month.

The figures show that it had previously cost the city \$1.25 a day to feed, shoe, bed and doctor the single pair of horses which the fire truck replaced. In this case the cost of maintaining the horse drawn outfit was nearly as much for one day as it cost the city to maintain the motor driven apparatus for one month.

Unionists are doing more by their ravings against the arrests of the Los Angeles Times suspects to establish a popular conviction of their guilt than any good they can possibly accomplish. They are doing more; they are fixing in the mind of the general public a conviction that the higher-ups in uniondom have a guilty knowledge of the Times affair as well as of the fifty or sixty other dynamite outrages of the past five years. The latest foolishness on the part of the McNamara partisans is a threat that fifty thousand members of the Industrial Workers of the World will walk out on strike the day the McNamaras are put on trial. If laborites believe at all that the accused men are to receive a fair trial—and no reason exists why they should not, or why there should be any impression that they will not—threats do not indicate any degree of confidence in their innocence.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM.

Henry Dowling Byrne of Manhattan, New York, has a few ideas of what should be done with this little, old world and has issued a circular appeal to "all friends of liberty and all enemies of license" to get in and assist him in carrying out his program. The Advertiser regards itself as somewhere in the class he has appealed to, but stagers a trifle at his program, having some troubles of its own in Hawaii. What Mr. Byrne proposes to bring about is this:

The taxation of land values only; the federation of all the states of the world into five compact nations—America, Columbia, Eurasia, Africa and Australia; the establishment of oceanic, local and federal governments, whose navy shall be for the cultivation and protection of marine and maritime interests, and for rescue work in cases of earthquake and volcanic eruptions; the compilation and invention of an adequate phonetic alphabet; the compilation of a world dictionary, so that we can have a different sounding word for every meaning; the adoption of phrenology and pantheism as parts of the curriculum of our public school system; the abolition of punishment as a cure for crime; and the adoption of phrenology in the criminal courts as a means to the discovery and removal of the cause of crime.

The system of publicity in road expense matters adopted as one of the policies of the board of supervisors is something upon which the members are to be congratulated. It is the correct thing to do and will be found to benefit as much the ones spending the public's money as it will be to benefit the public. When the taxpayers know where their money is going and just how much of it is being spent on certain stretches of road, the many kicks now heard over road matters will be prevented. Heretofore the best the public could do was to find out that their money was gone.

Mr. Paxton sounds the right note when he calls upon the residents of Honolulu to do their share towards cleaning up the city. Unless the residents cooperate with the authorities, the city can not be cleaned up until such time as our autonomy is taken away and force applied in place of persuasion. The necessity for a clean-up is no new thing, however. It has existed for many months. Now that the general public is aroused in the matter, it only requires some directing head and some definite plan of procedure to bring about the desired result.

For once the supervisors are to be congratulated. They have come through with an itemized account of how the road money was spent during last month. What is more they have also promised a similar account showing how they intend to spend the money during the month ahead. Truly it is a strange world.

If General Sir Baden-Powell should visit Honolulu he would be accorded as warm a welcome as Hawaii has ever extended to any visitor. Hundreds of Boy Scouts would join in the welcome aloha that would come from a score of races.

There is a general inquiry among the rank and file of the local Britishers in regard to coronation day plans. They want to know if the program is to be for all the sons of the Empire or for "the big nob's"?

Max Schlemmer has been suggested as warden of Laysan Island. Good idea. He could send for his Japanese laborers to help look after the birds. They know just what to do to them.

In commenting on the fact that Abe Ruef has taken a Sunday school class to teach in San Quentin, the Norfolk Ledger Despatch says that there was probably nothing else for him to take.

When the British suffragettes announced that they would stay in the streets all night and refuse to be counted in the census, the mean British officials let them.

YOUNG SINGER
SCORES IN DEBUT

Marked by the debut of as talented a young singer as Honolulu has ever had among her amateurs, the Hugo Herzer recital last night proved to be a decided musical success, enjoyed by an audience that filled the ballroom of the Alexander Young Hotel almost to capacity. The program was carefully selected to bring out the accomplishments of the various pupils of Mr. Herzer who took part, assisted by some of the city's leading amateurs, and was varied enough to please each one of the many critics in attendance.

Reynold B. McGrew appeared for the first time in concert work, his singing being finished and artistic, his manner without the least trace of nervousness, his voice without a harsh note, wholly enjoyable. He was warmly received and deserved the encores and the applause given him.

Mrs. Herzer took a leading part in the recital. Each appearance of this popular young artist establishes more firmly her hold on the popular regard among music lovers. Her voice appears to grow richer with each appearance and never pined more than last night.

The third leading soloist of the program was Mrs. Walter Macfarlane Jr., whose place in local musical circles has been firmly established. She sang three of the solo parts of "The Pagoda of Flowers," an oriental set to occidental music by Woodford-Findes, and only for the fact that no opportunity was given, would have been roundly applauded. Her singing was enjoyable and appreciated.

Unfortunately the low ceiling of the ballroom does not permit of the best results in chorus work, but in spite of this the chorus of twenty won golden praise and hearty applause for its rendering of the difficult numbers assigned it.

Altogether, Mr. Herzer has every reason to be satisfied with his pupils, and the decidedly favorable impression they made upon the many fortunate enough to be present at last night's recital.

Those taking part in the program, in addition to those named, were: Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Miss Kaipo Senna, Miss Virginia Ekstrand, A. F. Wall, H. M. Goodman, R. C. Brown, H. H. Winslow, Dr. N. S. Fairweather, Wm. Soper, Mrs. Wm. Williamson, Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Mrs. N. S. Fairweather, Miss Flora Tewksbury, D. W. Anderson, W. Beakbane, John Anderson, F. Friessel and Alan Renton.

Mrs. Elsie Wertheimuer and Carlos Caerres were the accompanists during the evening, the latter playing for Mrs. Herzer in two of his own compositions, "Calm as the Night" and "Spring is Here," the latter a deliciously brilliant bit of music.

The electrical weighing machines which the government decided to place in customhouses following the discovery of the weighing frauds in the customhouses at New York last year are now being placed in operation in the customhouses at New York and Boston.

GRAND JURY REPORT
LOOKED FOR TODAY

The report of the federal grand jury is looked for today. The members of the jury were in close conference most of yesterday and they held an afternoon session with a view, it is believed, to cleaning up everything now before them.

As far as possible afternoon sessions have been avoided. The grand jurors, being busy men and leading citizens, naturally have desired some part of the day in which to attend to their own as well as public business. Yesterday, however, they stuck close to the latter.

Whether any indictments will be returned in the Hibb school case has not so far been learned. A lot of mere gossip on the subject has been printed, but nothing of an authoritative nature has been given out to any person not connected with the judicial department. The secrets of the grand jury room have been well guarded.

DESERTED BY FATHER,
CHILD IS BORN AT SEA

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Deserted by the father, of her child born at sea yesterday morning on board the Pacific Mail liner China, which arrived in port from the Orient at noon today, the plight of Hilda Frietas was pitiable.

She was placed aboard the steamer at Honolulu, she says, by a man and woman who represented to her that several of her friends were aboard.

Shortly before the steamer sailed a ticket was placed in her hand and before she could realize what had happened she was on her way to San Francisco.

When it was learned by the cabin passengers that the young woman was in trouble a purse of \$75 was raised for her.

Upon arriving at the dock she and her child were sent to a private hospital, where they will remain for several weeks at the expense of one of the passengers.

Billings Leaves a Sailor.

The American schooner George E. Billings from Newcastle for San Francisco came up to this port yesterday morning and sent ashore a sailor who was suffering from a broken arm. The vessel only came to Honolulu for the purpose of sending the man to the hospital and to take on fresh water. Gus Carlstrom is the injured seaman. It is reported that he fell from the roof of the donkey engine house and sustained a fractured arm. There appeared to be a little air of mystery concerning the manner in which the seaman was injured even the latter apparently preferring not to say anything. The vessel did not enter the harbor.